

Figurative Language:

Words that Mean
More than What
They Say

Literal

Meaning:

what a word
would exactly
mean in the
dictionary

Also known as Denotation

Figurative Meaning:

Like a figure (or picture), the symbolic or associated meaning

Also known as Connotation

Heart



Literal Meaning -

the main organ that pumps blood
in the circulatory system



Figurative Meaning -

love, affection, Valentine's Day,
center of attention

Figurative Language:

1. Metaphor
2. Simile
3. Hyperbole
4. Symbol
5. Personification
6. Repetition
7. Alliteration
8. Onomatopoeia
9. Imagery

Metaphor



A direct comparison of two things
(not using “like” or “as”)



Ex. After lifting weights, I am an ogre.

Simile



Comparing two things using “like”
or “as”



Ex. She sings like an angel.

Hyperbole



An exaggeration/
extended metaphor



Ex. I'm drowning in money.

Symbol(ism)

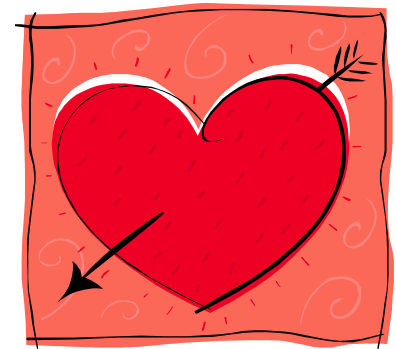
A person, place, object or action
that stands for something
beyond itself



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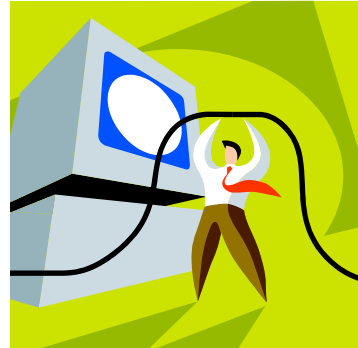


Romance added to relationships results in love.

Personification



Giving human qualities to an animal, object or idea



Ex. I can't type my report, the computer is sick.

Repetition



- Repeating a word, phrase, symbol, or stanza.
- A technique the author uses to emphasize the importance of what is being said.

“And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep.”

-Robert Frost, “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.”

Alliteration



- The Repetition of consonant sounds (not vowels) at the beginning of words in a line or a stanza. (The same sound at the start of words.)
- Ex. “Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary.”
 - Edgar Allan Poe, “The Raven”
- Why do authors use alliteration?

Onomatopoeia

- The use of words whose sounds suggest their meaning.
Also, it is a sound spelled out.



“The only other sounds the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.”

- Robert Frost

or

“Buzz, Zoom, Crash!”

Imagery

- Imagery is words or phrases that appeal to the five senses.
- Imagery helps your writing to come alive for the reader.
- Example:



“The warm brownies melted in my mouth and tasted like happiness.”

Figurative Language:

- Makes narrative writing more interesting
- Appeals to senses, helps reader feel more
- Leads to deeper levels of meaning